



## INTIMATIONS.

BROWN, JONES & CO.  
AMERICAN AND ITALIAN MARBLE  
CROSSES.  
HEADSTONES AND COLUMNS  
in Stock.  
Prices moderate. Work Promptly Done.  
3491 Satisfaction Guaranteed.

## DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.  
The best Remedy for Ailments of the Stomach.  
DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.  
For Heartburn and Headache.  
DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.  
The best Aid for Diabetes.  
DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.  
For Diabetes and Headache.  
DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.  
The best Remedy for Ailments of the Stomach.  
DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.  
For Heartburn and Headache.  
DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.  
The best Aid for Diabetes.

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LIMITED.

## WINES AND SPIRITS.

We invite attention to the following brands, all of which are excellent quality and good value for the money.

The same being specially selected by our Agents, we can supply direct from the most noted Shippers are imported in wood and bottled by ourselves, thus enabling us to pay the best prices at moderate prices.

In ordering it is only necessary to state the name and quantity of Wine or Spirit wanted, and initial letter for quantity desired.

POYS. — For facsimile and original use.

Per doz. Per Box.

A	Alba Duro, good quality, Green Capsule.....	\$10	\$1.00
B	Vintage, superior quality, Green Capsule.....	12	1.10
C	King Old Vintages, super- ior quality, Black Seal Capsule.....	14	1.25
D	Very Fine Old, Vintage, extra superior, Violet Capsule (Old Bottled) .....	15	1.50
SHERRIES.			
A	Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Capsule.....	6	0.80
B	Superior Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Seal Capsule	7.50	0.75
C	Manzanilla, Pale Natural Sherry, White Capsule.....	10	1.00
D	Superior Old Dry, Pale Natural Sherry, Red Seal Capsule.....	10	1.00
E	Vintage Superior Old Pale Dry, dinner wine, White Seal Capsule.....	12	1.10
F	Extra Superior Old Pale Dry, very fine quality, Black Seal Capsule (Old Bottled) .....	14	1.25
G	Choco. Cane Quarts. Pinte.	1 doz.	

## CLARETS.

A	Superior Breakfast Claret, Red Capsule.....	84	\$4.50
B	St. Estephe, Red Capsule.....	450	5.00
C	St. Julian, Red Capsule.....	7	7.50
D	La Rose, Red Capsule.....	11	12.00

MADEIRA, HOCK & CHAMPAGNE.

Full particulars of the various brands in stock, on application.

Per doz. Per Box.

## BRANDY.

A	Hanness's Old Pale, Red Capsule.....	313	\$1.20
B	Superior Very Old Cognac, Red Capsule.....	15	1.40
C	Very Old Liqueur Cognac, Red Capsule.....	20	1.75
D	Hennequin's French Very Old Hock, Cognac, 1872 Vintage, Red Capsule.....	30	2.50

## SCOTCH WHISKY.

A	Thorne's Blend, White Cap- sule.....	8	0.75
B	Watson's Glenlivet, Mal- tiple, Blue Capsule, with Name and Trade Mark.....	8	0.75
C	Watson's Glenlivet, Red Capsule, with Name and Trade Mark.....	8	0.75
D	Watson's H. K. D. Blend of the Finest Scotch Malt Whiskies, Violet Capsule.....	10	1.00
E	Watson's Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky, Gold Cap- sule.....	12	1.10

## IRISH WHISKY.

A	John Jameson's Old, Green Capsule.....	8	0.75
B	John Jameson's Fine Old, Green Capsule.....	10	1.00
C	John Jameson's Very Fine Old, Green Capsule.....	12	1.10
D	Genie du Bourg Whisky, the old, Red Capsule with Name.....	10	1.00

## GIN.

A	Fine Old Tom, White Cap- sule.....	450	0.40
B	Fine Unstrained, White Capsule.....	450	0.40
C	Fine A. V. H. Genova.....	325	0.50

## RUM.

A	Fine Old Jamaica, Violet Capsule.....	12	1.00
B	Good Lowland Island, \$1.50 per Gallon.		

## LIQUORS.

Benedictine Maruschino

Concord Horseshoe's Cherry Cordial

Chartreuse Dr. Singlet's Angostura  
Bitters, &c.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LIMITED.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1892.

## NOTICE TO correspondents.

Only communications relating to the new columns above will be accepted. Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not to publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on our side of the paper.

No anonymous or illegal communications that have appeared in other papers first will be inserted.

Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication after that hour the supply is exhausted.

Telegraphic Address Press. Telephone No. 12.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 18TH, 1892.

The importance to the Chinese Imperial Government of the revenues collected by the Maritime Customs' specifically became apparent after their establishment, and this was so promptly recognized at Peking that the first purpose for which the foreign staff had been established had been attained, namely, the payment of the war indemnity, the control of the service was greatly left under the same able direction. The revenue has continued all the time steadily growing, until last year it attained the magnificent total of \$18,261,621 in 1879. This source of income the Imperial Government feel, by this time, to be a reliable one, not subject to fluctuations, not liable to swerving at the hands of unprincipled mandarins, and not likely to be reduced to a mere cipher on the plea of bad trade, famine, or inundation. The contributions from the provincial governments, always fickle, are subject to all sorts of reductions and are usually delayed on pretext more or less plausible, but frequently without any genuine excuse, and sometimes a memorial praying that the customary remittance may be suspended for the year, on account of impetuosity in calmly forwarded lieu of the expected bullion. As the difficulty of securing regular and prompt revenues from the provincial astra is becoming greater the Imperial Government, in course of time, came to regard the Maritime Customs as the

surest source of income, and the one on which only it is safe to rely. A movement was started at one time a few years ago, to impeach the Customs direction in the hands of a Chinese official, and the apprehension of such a change induced Sir Robert Hart to withdraw his acceptance of the post of British Minister and retain his important post at the seat of custom at Peking. There are of course many Chinese places, however who would give an enormous sum in solid silver for the coveted post of Inspector-General of Maritime Customs, a post that to a native would offer such splendid possibilities of squeezing, to say nothing of the innumerable places that could be made for the members of his clan. The Imperial Government must know, however, that to place a Chinaman at the head of this service would be to introduce the full blight of corruption into it which had been in effect for several weeks been in dock at Kowloon undergoing rather extensive repairs to her engines and a general overhaul, went out for a trial trip and returned yesterday to her moorings in the man-of-war anchorage.

The *Beaufort Gazette*, which had for several days been in dock at Kowloon, undergoing rather small repairs which included all the leaves. It is feared that if plants are unable to destroy this pest the crop this year will be smaller than ever turned out.

A public meeting will be held at noon, on the 19th instant, at the Hall of the Tung Wah Hospital, to consider the appointment of three trustees to take charge of the Hospital funds. The two members of the Hospital's Committee recently elected are the candidates at the election.

A seaman named Christian Petersen was yesterday sent to goal for ten days by Mr. Hart, for stealing a shirt at the Sailor's Home. A Chinaman was sentenced to six months' hard labour for stealing two anchor cables valued at \$100, the property of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company.

The Light that Failed.—That portion of the city illuminated by the Electric Light was last night left in darkness for some hours, but the lamps showed up again about ten o'clock. The heavy and continuous rains have apparently proved too much for the heads of the lamps, and there are frequent light shows in the prevailing gloom.

The San Francisco Call of the 29th ultimo says:—“The necessary equipment for six miles of electric tramway is now ready to go to Shantung to Sian. Six generators, two open-air, two enclosed, 200 horse-power each, and two sets of steel rails 16 inches apart, will be sent to Sian for installation in the month of June.”

The San Francisco Free Press says:—Mr. Moore, who was found shot in the head at the Hotel de la Paix, in Paris, is reported to be in a favorable condition, though he has suffered a severe blow to the brain. He is said to be recovering rapidly, and is expected to be well again in a few days.

A Bombay telegram in the Rangoon paper, dated 16th June, says:—“The correspondence has been published here regarding the finding of the Merchant of India in Aden, presented over to the Consul-General in Aden, in which Mr. Willis, chief engineer of the Merchant of India, was accused of having killed his master, Captain John Campbell, in his cabin. The Captain was found dead in his cabin, and the Chinese crew were accused of having committed the murder.”

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calculated in a "Hoffmann modified" kiln. The machinery throughout is of a good class, and nothing is done on a large scale. I understand that at any time the other factories are not in full operation, but I do not know whether the fall capacity has yet been developed.

"At Yabashiri the lime is prepared on the premises from excellent limestone, an almost boundless supply of which exists in a series of islands, thus providing the company with two or three sources for its wants. The clay is alluvial, taken from the seashore near at hand, which is the outlet of the Kuma River."

"Probably the cost of production ranges between about 13 yen and 16 yen per ton for cement packed in sacks holding 40 lbs each. The selling market price in Tokyo may be taken at from 21 to 24 yen per ton.

"The brick used for tanning the hides is obtained from the provinces of Shikoku and Kyushu, and the leather is tan.

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"The various industries described above are not very extensive, but they are generally satisfactory; but the details of manufacture and the expenses and care bestowed upon it are not good, in all cases being less satisfactory, though there are some marked improvements in the latter respect."

"Japanese manufacturers have now realized the importance not only of technical knowledge and suitable appliances, but also of concealed care and of aiming especially at uniformity of quality, the lack of which gave the earlier made Japanese products a doubtful reputation."

"The manufacturers of leather, however, as well as those of paper, silk, cotton, and hats, are not particularly though the latter owing to the growing demand for foreign wearing apparel has not yet affected the quality imported from abroad, and other industries, such as brush-making, saddlery, and coach-making, and the manufacture of paints, lubricating oils, gunpowder, upholsteries, ironware, and steel plate, as well as fertilizers, iron, glass, and stone plate, in which country a large export trade is conducted—satisfactorily obtaining a foothold in the country."

"Another industry in the future of which British manufacturers, both in England and India, are interested, is the manufacture of guns, big and small, in the neighborhood of Tientsin and Nanking. According to Mr. Lee's report, a new mill in which a foreign firm is interested, though the principal proprietor is a Japanese subject, has been recently erected in that locality. This mill contains 40 tons and over 4,000 bags in 10 hours."

"Mr. Lee's report of three factories for the manufacture of electric light appliances, two of which are in Tokyo and the third in Yokohama. All of these establishments, it appears, manufacture insulated copper wire, silk-covered wire, and incandescent lamps, &c., the articles made are on the whole, of very inferior quality, but in many cases their cheapness enables them to compete with the best European products, though equal in quality to the best European products may be trusted under proper safety guards for all engineering purposes."

**Glass Works.**

"The manufacture of glass is one of the oldest of the native industries in Japan, and has been carried on a comparatively extensive scale. Mr. Lee's report enumerates nine glass factories in Osaka alone, which represent a total capital of £35,167, and employ 297 workmen. Glass produced in these works was exported in 1890 to the value of 21,000, of this 90 per cent. went to China proper, 15 per cent. to Hongkong, and the rest to America, still imported from America, all attempts to manufacture them on the spot having failed."

"There is, moreover, a large manufacture of account-books in Japan, regarding which Mr. Playfair says:—"This business, which began in 1838, is the principal one of Nagasaki, and is conducted by the principal bookbinders, who are mostly Chinese, and are engaged in the trade."

"**THE GATE JUDGE BUTTE'S SUCCESSION.**

LONDON, 31st May.—Sir Francis Henry jeans succeeds the late Sir Charles Parker Butt as president of the Court of Probate and Divorce.

**OBITUARY.**

The death is announced of General Henry Maxwell.

**THE CURRENCY QUESTION.**

ALLAHABAD, 31st May.—The Pioneer's London special wire says:—A correspondent calling from New York on the 10th says the silence of Mr. Blaine is considered to point decisively to his favor in the question of the silver standard. He says that over 90 per cent. of the people in the U.S. are in favor of the adoption of the standard.

"**THE LONDON SILVER CONFERENCE.**

London, 31st May.—The Conference of the principal countries in London has been accomplished as far as certain that the time is not far off when importation will altogether cease.

"The future of the English industry is found preferable to import the steels from the Chinese district rather than to use that to be found in the neighborhood of Nagasaki. The latter steel, when polished and melted, has a bluish tinge, due to the presence of iron in the rock."

"This enterprise, although still on a small scale, is being rapidly pushed, and outlets for trade are already found. The monthly expenditure on the works, exclusive of the wages of workmen, of whom there are 27, is 295, and the average profits for the same period are estimated at £15."

By far the largest glass factory in Japan is that in Tokyo, owned by the Shingawa Glass Company.

Mr. Playfair, in his report, gives the following details regarding this establishment:—These works were originally started by the late Prince Sanjo as far back as 1872, when he employed an Englishman as instructor. It then passed into the hands of the Government, and subsequently into the ownership of James C. Laidlow, who sold it to the present manager in 1888. The capital of the company is £35,000, and it receives no support from Government. The articles manufactured are chiefly bottles for beer and wine, medicine bottles, and table glass of cheap quality. A small quantity is exported to China and Hongkong, but the greater part of the production is for home consumption, and the average profits for the same period are estimated at £15."

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"The average monthly output is—

Pieces.  
Table glass..... 41,128  
Beer, wine, and medicine bottles..... 97,524  
Other glass..... 725

"Last year his company paid no dividend."

"The total production of all Japanese factories is, in the words of a responsible man, 1,000,000 pieces per annum."

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## INTIMATION.

NOW READY.

**THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR CHINA, JAPAN, STRAITS, &c., &c.**  
FOR 1892.

With which is incorporated  
**THE CHINA DIRECTORY.**

This is the THIRTEENTH ANNUAL ISSUE,  
and will be found, as usual, to show an advance  
on preceding years.

The CHRONICLE covers the notable events  
of the last half century in the Far East, together  
with the Texts of all the most important Treaties  
concluded with the Countries of Eastern Asia,  
the various Customs Tariffs, Trade Regulations,  
Consular and Court Fees, Postal Guide, Chinese  
Festivals and Observances, Tables of Money,  
Weights and Measures, and other Commercial  
Information, amongst which are—

TERMINES WITH CHINA—Great Britain,  
Nanking, 1842; Great Britain, Macao, 1858;  
Great Britain, China, with additional  
Articles, 1858; Opium Convention,  
1858; all others not repeated; France,  
Tianjin, 1858; Convention, 1860; France,  
Conventions, 1856 and 1857; United States,  
Tianjin, 1858; Treaty of Commerce, France,  
United States, 1856; Additional, 1859; United  
States, Peking, 1850; Germany, Tianjin,  
1861; Germany, Peking, 1859; Portugal,  
1858; Russia, Japan, Spain, Brazil, and  
Peru.

TREATIES WITH JAPAN—Great Britain, 1853;  
United States Extradition Treaty, 1858;

Mexico, 1859; Treaties with Korea  
Treaties with Siam  
CUSTOMS TARIFFS  
TRADE REGULATIONS—China, Japan, Siam,  
and Korea; China, Japan, Siam, and  
Legal Documents—Orders to Council for  
Government of H.M.B. Subjects in China  
and Japan, 1865, 1877, 1878, 1881, 1884,  
1884, 1886, 1888; Rules of H.M.B. Supreme  
and other Courts in China, Japan, etc.  
New Table of Posts, Table of Customs  
Taxes, and Table of Consular Duties  
Table of Hongkong Court Fees; Adminis-  
trative Rules; Foreign Jurisdiction Act;  
Regulations for the Consular Courts of  
United States in China; Rules of Court  
of Consuls at Shanghai; Chinese Passenger  
Act.

The DIRECTORY covers the whole of the  
ports and cities of the Far East, from Peiping to  
Vladivostok, in which are gathered curiosities  
from the West.

Not only is the Directory most full and complete  
in each case, but it is prefaced by DES-  
CRIPtions of each Colony, Port, or Settlement,  
carefully revised each year, one of which  
such as those of Hongkong and Shanghai, will  
serve as perfect and accurate GUIDES for the  
Tourist, giving as they do every detail in connection  
with the places, their History and Topo-  
graphy, &c., &c.

The information afforded in these Descriptions  
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